

the National Indian Hall of Fame, the Pennsylvania Hall of Fame, and the Oklahoma Hall of Fame.

(12) The immeasurable sports achievements of Jim Thorpe have long been an inspiration to the youth in Pennsylvania and throughout the United States.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Jim Thorpe should be recognized as the "Athlete of the Century".

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution recognizing Jim Thorpe as the Athlete of the Century.

Born to an impoverished family on Sac-and-Fox Indian land, Jim Thorpe overcame adverse circumstances to excel as an amateur and as a professional in three sports; track and field, football and baseball. Thorpe, who was voted "Athlete of the First Half of the Century" by the Associated Press almost fifty years ago, is the only American athlete ever to excel at this level in three major sports.

As a student at Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, Thorpe proved his athletic ability early on. One anecdote recalls how the 5-foot-9½ inch, 144-pound Thorpe almost single-handedly overcame the entire Lafayette track team at a meeting in Easton, Pennsylvania, winning six events. Also while attending the Carlisle Indian School, Jim Thorpe established his amateur football record playing halfback, defender, punter, and place-kicker. In 1911, he was named an All American.

In 1912, he represented the United States and the Sac-and-Fox Nation in the Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden. To this day, Thorpe is the only athlete to win gold medals in the pentathlon and decathlon. After his Olympic feats in Sweden, Thorpe returned to Carlisle's football team and was named an All-American again.

In 1913, Thorpe left amateur athletics and signed a \$5,000 contract to play baseball with the New York Giants. As an outfielder with the Giants, and later with the Cincinnati Reds and Boston Braves, his best season was his last one, when he batted .327 in 60 games for Boston.

In 1915, Thorpe agreed to play professional football for the Canton Bulldogs. Thorpe went on to become a key part of this team as it was recognized as the "world champion" in 1916, 1917, and 1919. Thorpe's professional football career later included stints with Cleveland, Rock Island, the New York Giants, and the Chicago Cardinals. In 1920, Thorpe became the first president of the American Football Association, which was later to become the National Football League. Today, he is recognized as a founding father of professional football.

Recently, I had the privilege of attending a luncheon honoring Jim Thorpe's daughter, Grace, at the Jim Thorpe Memorial Hall in the Carbon County, Pennsylvania, a town named for the great athlete. Grace Thorpe has traveled around the country asking people to sign petitions declaring her

father athlete of the century. She plans to send the petition to cable sports networks and national sportswriters. As Jim Thorpe Area Sports Hall of Fame president, Jack Kmetz has noted, Thorpe unfortunately missed out on the modern-day media blitz that surrounds popular athletes today. Nonetheless, I promised Ms. Thorpe and the people of Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania that I would introduce this resolution which I hope will raise awareness of this true legend's achievements and give him the recognition he deserves. •

SENATE RESOLUTION 92—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT FUNDING FOR PROSTATE CANCER RESEARCH SHOULD BE INCREASED SUBSTANTIALLY

Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. REID, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. MACK, Mr. COVERDELL, and Mr. HELMS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pension:

S. RES. 92

Whereas in 1999, prostate cancer is expected to kill more than 37,000 men in the United States and be diagnosed in over 180,000 new cases;

Whereas prostate cancer is the most diagnosed nonskin cancer in the United States;

Whereas African Americans have the highest incidence of prostate cancer in the world;

Whereas considering the devastating impact of the disease among men and their families, prostate cancer research remains underfunded;

Whereas more resources devoted to clinical and translational research at the National Institutes of Health will be highly determinative of whether rapid advances can be attained in treatment and ultimately a cure for prostate cancer;

Whereas the Congressionally Directed Department of Defense Prostate Cancer Research Program is making important strides in innovative prostate cancer research, and this Program presented to Congress in April of 1998 a full investment strategy for prostate cancer research at the Department of Defense; and

Whereas the Senate expressed itself unanimously in 1998 that the Federal commitment to biomedical research should be doubled over the next 5 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Prostate Cancer Research Commitment Resolution of 1999".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) finding treatment breakthroughs and a cure for prostate cancer should be made a national health priority;

(2) significant increases in prostate cancer research funding, commensurate with the impact of the disease, should be made available at the National Institutes of Health and to the Department of Defense Prostate Cancer Research Program; and

(3) these agencies should prioritize prostate cancer research that is directed toward innovative clinical and translational research projects in order that treatment breakthroughs can be more rapidly offered to patients.

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I submit today the Prostate Cancer Research

Commitment Resolution Act of 1999 along with several of my colleagues, Senators LAUTENBERG, REID, JEFFORDS, SCHUMER, ASHCROFT, MACK, COVERDELL, and HELMS.

Prostate cancer is the most diagnosed nonskin cancer in the United States. More than 40 percent of all male cancers and 14 percent of all male cancer-related deaths are due to complications from prostate cancer. In 1998, over 40,000 American men died from prostate cancer, and in 1999, it is expected that this deadly disease will strike another 37,000 men in the United States.

I, along with my colleagues, am deeply committed to aiding our medical community in their research efforts to find preventive measures to stem—and eventually eradicate—this disease.

Our resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that funding for prostate cancer research should be increased substantially, commensurate with the impact of the disease. Funds should be made available at the National Institutes of Health and at the Department of Defense Prostate Cancer Research Program. We are also encouraging these agencies to prioritize prostate cancer research that is directed toward innovative research projects in order that treatment breakthroughs can be more rapidly offered to patients.

Mr. President, this is an important step on behalf of men in the United States who have suffered from prostate cancer. Increasing funds for research would assist the medical community in its efforts to identify preventive measures men can take through prostate cancer screening procedures.

I am pleased to offer this resolution today and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. •

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

DEPLOYMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES TO THE KOSOVO REGION IN YUGOSLAVIA

DURBIN AMENDMENT NO. 300

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the preamble to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 20) concerning the deployment of the United States Armed Forces to the Kosovo region in Yugoslavia; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are conducting large-scale military operations against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

Whereas the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has refused to comply with NATO demands that it withdraw its military, paramilitary and security forces from the province of Kosovo, allow the return of ethnic Albanian refugees to their homes, and permit the establishment of a NATO-led peacekeeping force in Kosovo;